

Goodwin Elementary Announcements & Events

Notices for 10/03/14

- *Northeast Ice Dogs Hockey Starts 10/11/14*
- *Mansfield Youth Services Bureau
Presentation/Positive Discipline for Young Children
10/23/14*
- *CDC Enterovirus D68*

Scroll down to view the notices



NORTHEAST
ICEDOGS
HOCKEY

Unleash the Potential !

Learn to Skate & Play Hockey

**Try it for
Free!**

Ages 3-14, Boys & Girls
Beginner skaters welcome!
A top rink in state!



Only \$130!

Per 7 week session

Starts October 11th

Saturday & Sunday mornings

at UCONN's Mark Edward Freitas Ice Forum, Storrs Campus

Equipment available (limited) for trial on opening weekend

**Skate where the
UCONN Huskies do!**

Register now by visiting our webpage at...

<http://www.northeastyouthhockey.org/>

and select the Learn to Play tab on the menu for more information,

Or contact us at IceDogsQuestions@gmail.com

Our Learn to Play program will provide a fun and safe introduction to ice skating and the wonderful game of hockey. We strive to develop teamwork, work ethic, excellence, and to create a positive, rewarding experience that will keep players wanting to return week after week, year after year.

FREE Hockey Stick with this Flyer



- *Is your child spending too much time in "time out?"*
- *Are you concerned that you are too strict or too easy?*
- *Do you sometimes think there must be a better way?*

Mansfield Youth Service Bureau
presents

"Positive Discipline for Young Children"

A FREE Workshop

**for parents, stepparents, foster parents, grandparents
and childcare providers**

6:00 – 8:00 pm, Thursday, October 23, 2014

Goodwin Elementary School (Music Room)

321 Hunting Lodge Road

Mansfield, CT

**To register and sign up for free child care please email:
shamim.patwa@mansfieldct.org**



Parents will learn:

- What's important about self-worth in children
- How to use positive discipline to increase cooperation
- Ways to strengthen the parent-child connection

Ruth Ettenberg Freeman, LCSW will present the workshop. She has taught positive parenting skills to thousands of parents and professionals in Connecticut over the past 25 years. Parents in her classes report more harmony in family life, increased cooperation and improved school work among their children. She is a parent, stepparent, foster parent, and grandparent. She freely and humorously shares about her challenges and successes in applying positive parenting with the children in her life.



Mansfield Youth Service Bureau

YSB@mansfieldct.org, 860-429-3319

Audrey P. Beck Municipal Building, 4 South Eagleville Road



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

Enterovirus D68

Español: [Enterovirus D68 \(/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV-D68-sp.html\)](/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV-D68-sp.html)

Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68) is one of more than 100 non-polio enteroviruses. This virus was first identified in California in 1962.

What are the symptoms of EV-D68 infection?

EV-D68 can cause mild to severe respiratory illness.

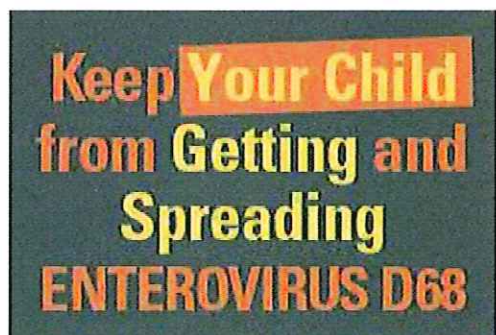
- Mild symptoms may include fever, runny nose, sneezing, cough, and body and muscle aches.
- Severe symptoms may include wheezing and difficulty breathing. See [EV-D68 in the U.S., 2014 \(/non-polio-enterovirus/outbreaks/EV-D68-outbreaks.html\)](/non-polio-enterovirus/outbreaks/EV-D68-outbreaks.html) for details about infections occurring this year.

How does the virus spread?

Since EV-D68 causes respiratory illness, the virus can be found in an infected person's respiratory secretions, such as saliva, nasal mucus, or sputum. EV-D68 likely spreads from person to person when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or touches contaminated surfaces.

What time of the year are people most likely to get infected?

In the United States, people are more likely to get infected with enteroviruses in the summer and fall. Cases are likely to decline later in the fall.



[\(/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV68-infographic.html\)](/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV68-infographic.html)

Who is at risk?

In general, infants, children, and teenagers are most likely to get infected with enteroviruses and become ill. That's because they do not yet have immunity (protection) from previous exposures to these viruses. We believe this is also true for EV-D68.

Children with asthma may have a higher risk for severe respiratory illness caused by EV-D68 infection.

How is it diagnosed?

EV-D68 can only be diagnosed by doing specific lab tests on specimens from a person's nose and throat.

Many hospitals and some doctor's offices can test ill patients to see if they have enterovirus infection. However, most cannot do specific testing to determine the type of enterovirus, like EV-D68. Some state health departments and CDC can do this sort of testing.

CDC recommends that clinicians only consider EV-D68 testing for patients with severe respiratory illness and when the cause is unclear.

Anyone with respiratory illness should contact their doctor if they are having difficulty breathing, or if their symptoms are getting worse.

What are the treatments?

There is no specific treatment for people with respiratory illness caused by EV-D68.

For mild respiratory illness, you can help relieve symptoms by taking over-the-counter medications for pain and fever. Aspirin should not be given to children.

Some people with severe respiratory illness may need to be hospitalized.

There are no antiviral medications currently available for people who become infected with EV-D68.

How can I protect myself?

You can help protect yourself from respiratory illnesses by following these steps:

- Wash hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds, especially after changing diapers.
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid kissing, hugging, and sharing cups or eating utensils with people who are sick.
- Disinfect frequently touched surfaces, such as toys and doorknobs, especially if someone is sick.

Also, see an infographic that shows [these prevention steps \(/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV68-infographic.html\)](/non-polio-enterovirus/about/EV68-infographic.html).

There are no vaccines for preventing EV-D68 infections.

What should people with asthma and children suffering from reactive airway disease do?

Since people with asthma are higher risk for respiratory illnesses, they should regularly take medicines and maintain control of their illness during this time. They should also take advantage of influenza vaccine since people with asthma have a difficult time with respiratory illnesses.

CDC recommends:

- discuss and update your asthma action plan with your primary care provider.
- take your prescribed asthma medications as directed, especially long term control medication(s).
- be sure to keep your reliever medication with you.
- if you develop new or worsening asthma symptoms, follow the steps of your asthma action plan. If your symptoms do not go away, call your doctor right away.
- parents should make sure the child's caregiver and/or teacher is aware of his/her condition, and that they know how to help if the child experiences any symptoms related to asthma.

Related Pages

- [EV-D68 infections in the U.S. in 2014 \(/non-polio-enterovirus/outbreaks/EV-D68-outbreaks.html\)](/non-polio-enterovirus/outbreaks/EV-D68-outbreaks.html)
- [What CDC is doing about EV-D68 infections \(/non-polio-enterovirus/hcp/EV-D68-hcp.html\)](/non-polio-enterovirus/hcp/EV-D68-hcp.html)
- [States with lab-confirmed cases of EV-D68 infection \(/non-polio-enterovirus/outbreaks/EV-D68-states.html\)](/non-polio-enterovirus/outbreaks/EV-D68-states.html)

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Content source: [National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Division of Viral Diseases](#)

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